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A LITTLE
GARDENING
BOOK FOR A
LITTLE GIRL
PETER MARTIN

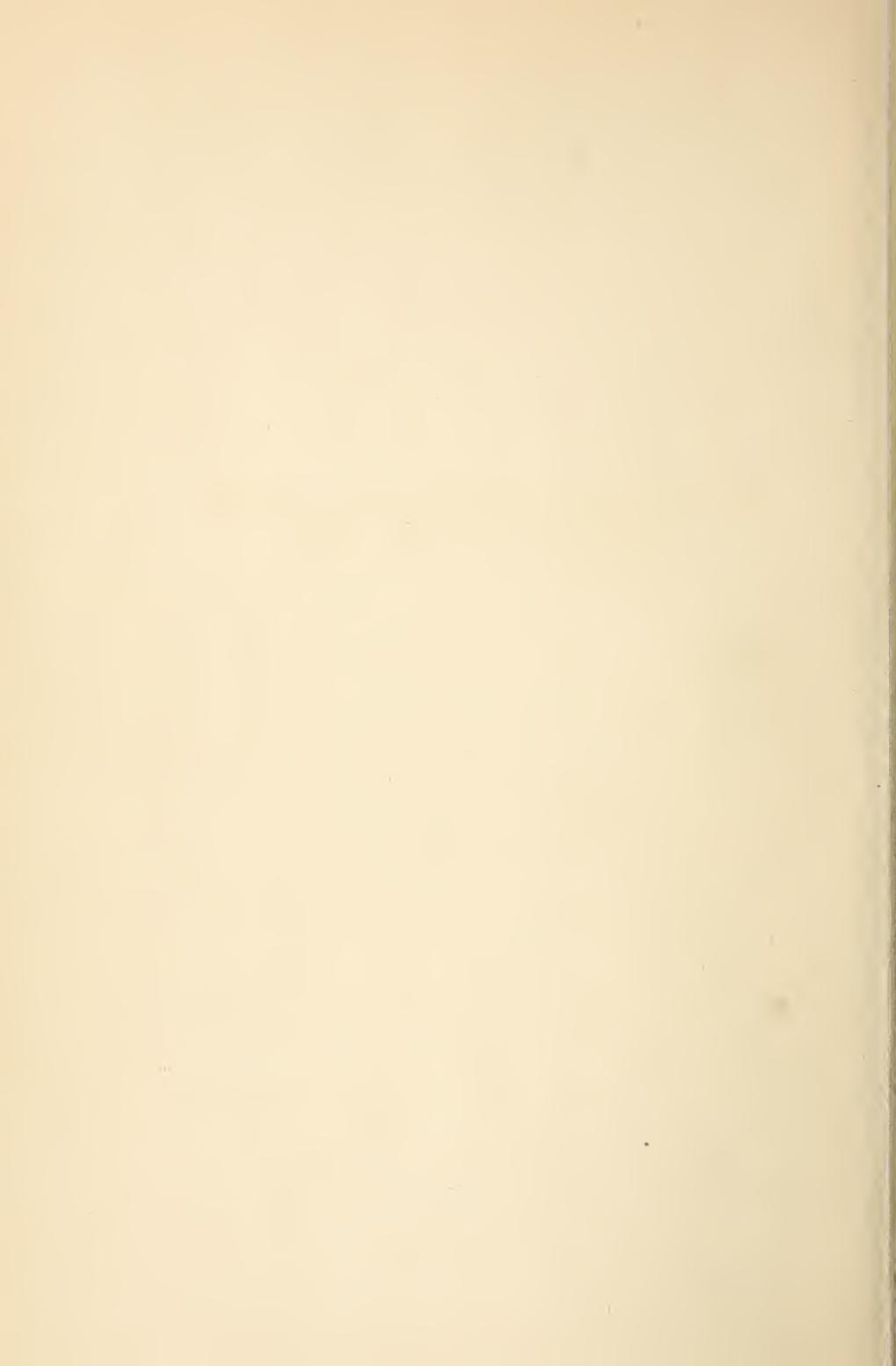
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LITTLE GARDEN- ING BOOK FOR A LITTLE GIRL

PETER PARSON,
^{III}

GARDEN WRITER OF THE "GARDEN TRAVELER."

WITH A FOREWORD BY MARY L.
HARVEY - 1902.



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LITTLE GARDEN- ING BOOK FOR A LITTLE GIRL

BY
Waterman, Nixon
...PETER MARTIN pseud.

GARDEN EDITOR OF THE "BOSTON TRAVELER"

With a frontispiece in full color by
HARRIET O'BRIEN



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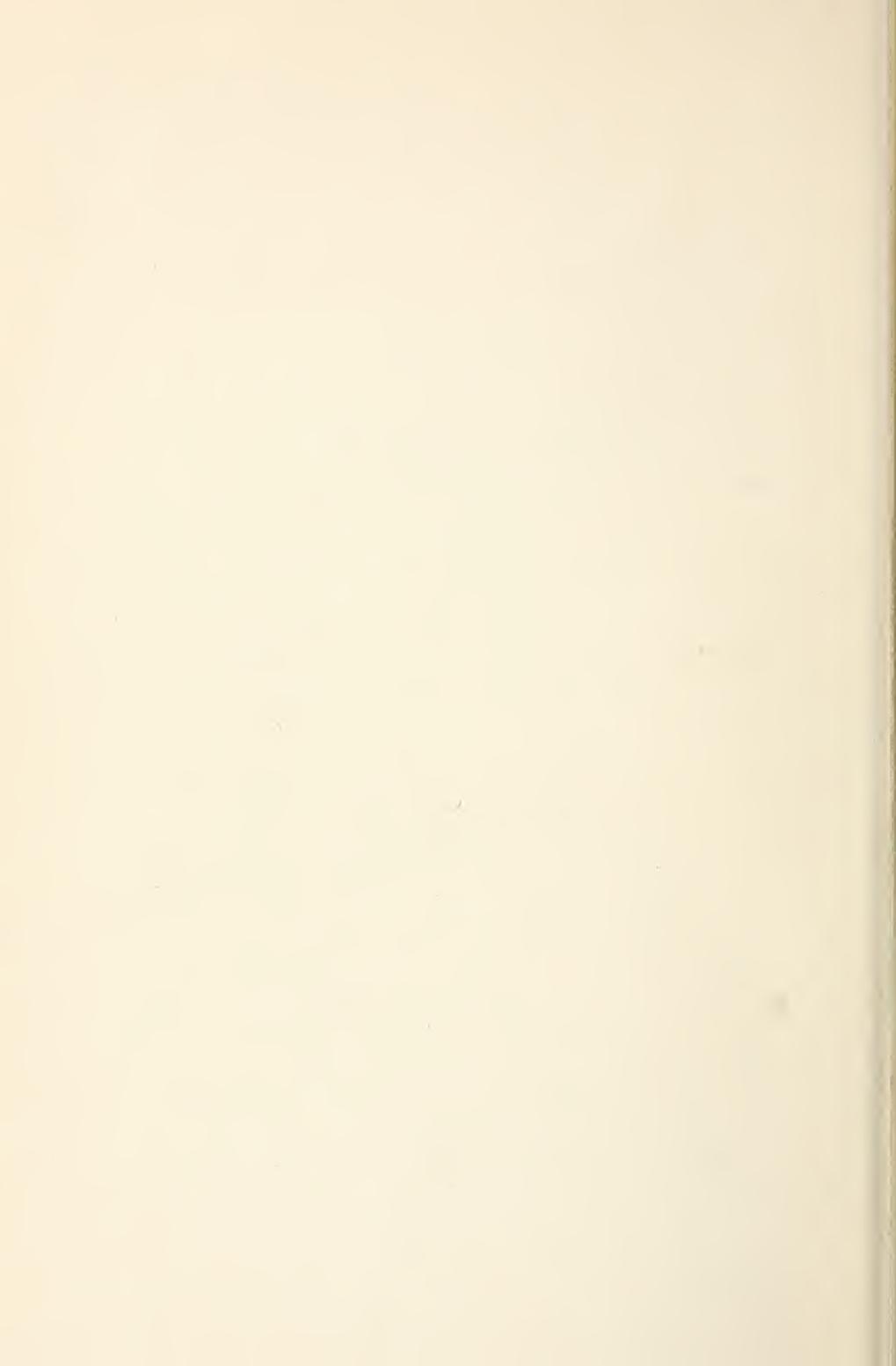
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DEDICATED
TO
Every Little Girl
WHO LOVES A GARDEN
AND
IS EAGER TO EMPLOY HER
MIND AND HANDS
IN THE HAPPY, WHOLESOME WORK
OF MAKING PLANTS GROW



INTRODUCTION

Is there anywhere in the whole world a little girl who does not like a nice little garden? And is there anywhere a little garden that does not like a nice little girl? For a nice little girl is so like a nice little garden,—especially a flower garden, full of sweet, pretty buds and blossoms, and with not a weed anywhere within it,—that there should, indeed, be a very close kinship between the two. Then, too, a nice, clever, useful little girl should be a good deal like a nice little vegetable garden, as well,—not only beautiful to see, but of real practical use to the home and family of which she is a member.

And what a lot of wonderfully interesting lessons kind Mother Nature is waiting to teach any little girl with sharp eyes and willing hands who is ready to go into the garden and work with her for the purpose of growing flowers or vegetables! And these lessons

Introduction

teach a lot more than the mere growing of plants, for we find that a knowledge of plant life embraces a great deal of knowledge that applies to human life, and the growth and development of girls and boys, men and women. In both of these expressions of life — plants and human beings — we find that success depends so much on the seed, the soil and the food, the care and cultivation.

Every nice little garden, to make the most of itself in its purpose of becoming a thing of use and beauty, needs a nice, kind little mother or friend, just as every little girl needs one. Let us seek, in the following pages, to find out just how a little girl can best be a good friend to the garden which, in return for her care and kindness, will be a good friend to her.

P. M.

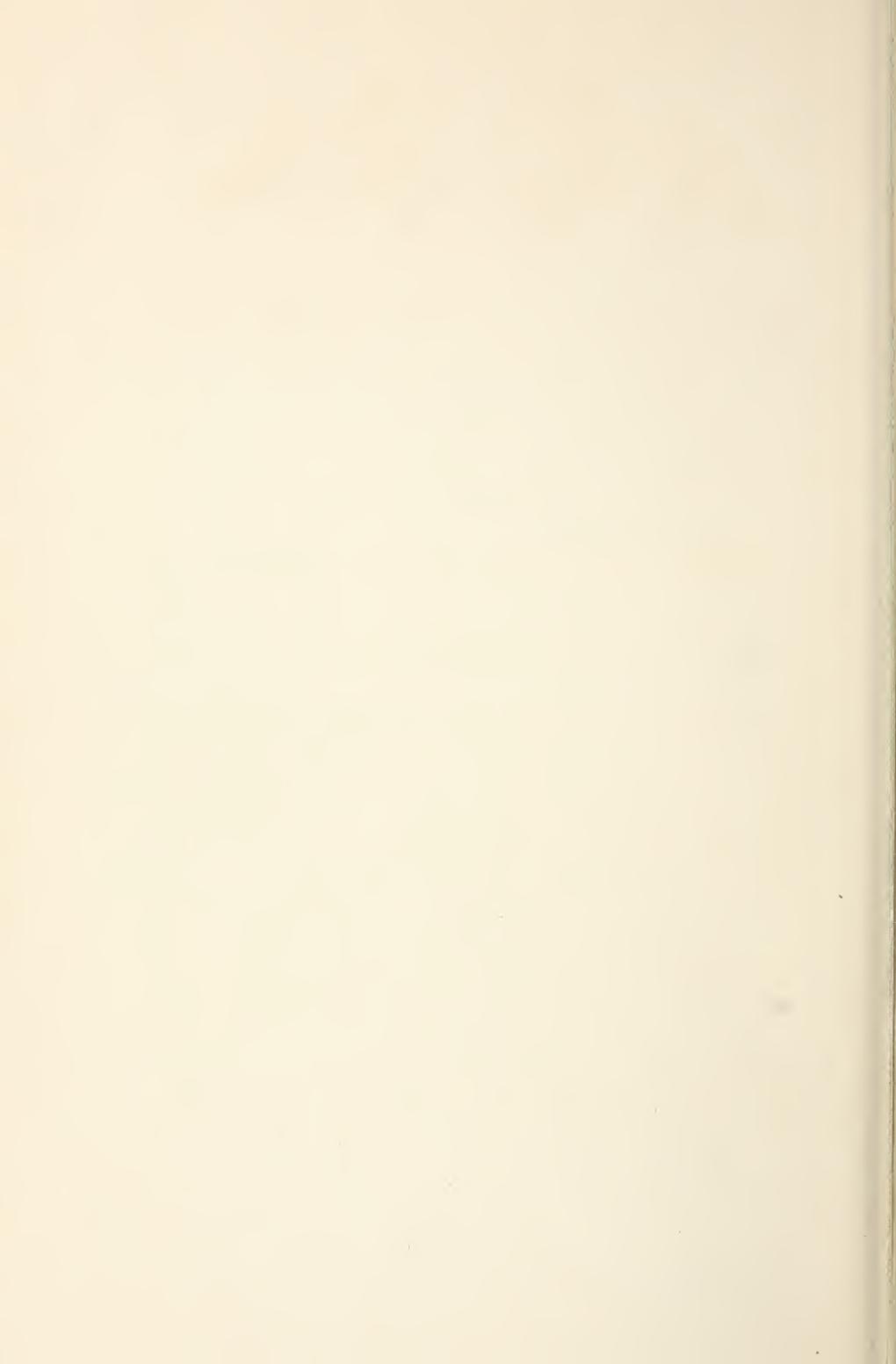
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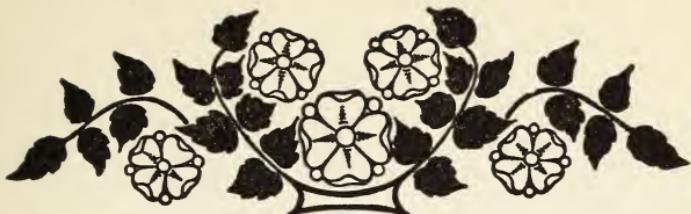
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PART I
THE GARDEN IN GENERAL





A Little Gardening Book For a Little Girl

PART I

THE GARDEN IN GENERAL

THE GARDEN PLOT

If we could have just the kind of plot we could wish, in making a little girl's garden, we would choose one that sloped gently toward the south and which was not too much shaded by houses or trees. This would insure good drainage and plenty of sunshine, both of which do much toward making a good garden. If the ground is very level, it may become quite wet in rainy seasons; if it is very sloping, the water runs off too quickly and the soil is likely to lack

moisture in dry periods. Sunshine, nearly all vegetables and most flowers must have, to do well. Very naturally, we would choose a plot where the soil was soft and deep and rich, rather than one where the soil was hard and thin and poor.

However, it very often happens that we cannot choose the kind of plot we would; but we have to make the best of the one that is offered us. Then it is for us to try to offset, by special care and cultivation, whatever shortcomings the soil and location may have. The greater the task, the greater the victory.

In the country, where there is lots of land and plenty of room, the garden plot can be located amid conditions that suit us; but in town, where the open spaces are small and the houses and trees are many, it requires more thought and ingenuity to make a good garden.

Yet, after all, there is hardly any soil so poor that it cannot, with proper fertilization and cultivation, be made good enough to grow some flower or vegetable that is truly

worth while. Even on the shady north side of the house some plant of use or beauty will bring a reward to the one who will bestow upon it loving, intelligent care.

And just here let it be said that no plot of ground is too small to be cultivated. In fact, it very often happens that the beginner's garden is too large rather than too small. Small plots, well tended, produce better results than large plots, poorly cultivated. A great deal can be grown in small spaces if the soil is made rich and the crops are well managed.

So let us take whatever plot of soil is offered us and proceed to make the best of it.

PLANNING THE GARDEN

It is well to think over and plan the garden before the time comes for actual work in it. We must choose the things to grow that will best fit its size, location and soil conditions. Crops such as corn, potatoes, squashes and the like cannot be grown to good advantage in a small garden. They are best suited to larger plots.

A good way is to get a catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds and plants, and, by studying it, determine how much the garden plot can accommodate. A garden, to do well, must not be overcrowded with plants. Sunshine and the free circulation of air are necessary for the growing crops. We should also keep in mind the advantage of having one crop follow another in the same soil.

If the vegetable garden is not to be cultivated with a horse or wheel hoe, long rows are not necessary. With ordinary hoe and hand cultivation many of the garden crops of compact growth can be planted in squares, the centers of which can be reached from paths bordering them. In these slightly raised, well-drained "beds," from four to eight feet wide, crops can be grown in closer rows, and closer in the row than when grown in flat field style.

If there are to be permanent crops, such as berries, asparagus, rhubarb, etc., they should be at one side, where they will not interfere with the cultivation of the rest of the garden.

If there is a high, warm, sunny part of the garden with dry soil, grow the early flowers or vegetables there, planting the fall flowers, summer lettuce, late cucumbers and onions in some lower, more moist or shaded place.

A garden looks better with the tall-growing flowers or vegetables, such as dahlias, pole-beans, or corn, at the rear and the low-growing ones in front. High-growing crops must not be planted where they will shade the lower ones. If the rows run north and south, the sun can shine on both sides of them during the day.

SELECTING THE SEEDS

Though everything else is right, the garden will not be a happy success unless the right seeds are planted. There are many varieties of nearly every kind of vegetable and flowers. Some do well in places where others do not. It is well to ask successful gardeners in your neighborhood what kinds of seeds to plant. They have learned by experience which are best.

Buy good seeds at reliable stores. Study the seed catalogue and determine what crops you would like best to grow. Choose the tried and true varieties.

In particular, do not try any doubtful, experimental variety of vegetable, and remember that, if you plant a slow-growing radish, you must not expect it to mature early. If you sow a loose leaf lettuce, you must not expect it to produce heads. If you do not plant the earliest varieties, you must not expect early crops. If you do not plan to plant succession crops of the same vegetables, such as radishes, peas, beans, etc., you cannot expect to have them young and tender for very long.

GARDEN TOOLS

In gardening, certain tools are necessary. The work can be done with very few, but others will be found helpful.

Don't use tools that are too large or heavy; they should be light, but strong. There is no pleasure or profit in gardening with tools that are not suited to your

strength and size. They should be something better, however, than children's toys, and you will probably like one of the lighter sets for grownups, called a "lady's set."

You will surely need a spading fork, a steel rake with short, straight teeth, and a hoe; also, a trowel, a weeder and a watering-pot, even though you do have city water and use a hose. All the tools should be kept sharp, clean and in order, and be put away out of the weather when not in use.

FERTILIZERS

The average garden soil needs enriching with barn manure or commercial fertilizer to make it grow good crops of flowers or vegetables. Well-rotted barn manure is the better of the two. It should be forked or spaded well down into the soil. Commercial or manufactured fertilizers, which can be bought at many stores in any quantity desired, are quick-acting, but not so lasting in their effect; but they are handy to use, and can be applied in dry or liquid form whenever the plants need them.

Wood ashes, sheep manure and poultry droppings spread over the soil are good for it. If the soil is clayey and heavy, it needs more barn manure and sand or sifted coal ashes, and perhaps some lime.

Manures and fertilizers must be used with care. Coarse barn manure must be buried well below the roots of the plants, since they cannot use it as plant food until it has become well rotted and mixed with the soil.

Any kind of refuse — leaves, grass-cuttings from the lawn, the contents of the kitchen garbage-pail — can be buried well below the roots of plants and allowed to rot and make plant food. But too much coarse stuff under the plants is likely to make the soil dry out and retard their growth. It is better to put all this coarse material in a compost-pile in some out-of-the-way spot, where, mixed with layers of earth, it will, with several forkings over during the winter, make fine soil for starting seeds and young plants the following spring.

Well-rotted barn manure and commercial

fertilizers, when thoroughly mixed with earth, can be used nearer to the sprouting seeds and the roots of growing plants, but they should never actually touch them.

Liquid fertilizers can be made by dissolving commercial fertilizer in water, or putting barn manure in a closed vessel and covering with water.

PREPARING THE SOIL

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the outdoor gardening can begin. The soil is dry enough to work well when a handful of it, tightly squeezed, does not remain as a sticky mass but falls apart when shaken.

Scatter well-rotted barn manure or commercial fertilizer over the ground. Then with the spading-fork turn the surface soil bottom side up to the depth of at least eight inches. This work is too heavy for a little girl to do and she will have to call on her father or big brother to lend a hand.

When the spading is done, the soil should be made fine and mellow with the rake. Every

lump should be pulverized and every root and stone removed. This soil is the food on which the plants are to live and grow.

Often it is well to sift some of the surface soil through a coarse wire sieve. A cellar window screen, or the ash sifter, can be made to serve this purpose. The tender little seedlings will be very glad to have this velvety soil in which to start their delicate rootlets.

The success of the garden depends on having this plant food properly prepared. The little plants will very soon know whether they like it, and, if they do not, they will refuse to consume much of it, and will grow very slowly. This will make flowers stunted and poor, and vegetables less desirable for use, since most vegetables, in order to be at their best must be of quick growth.

AN EARLY START

There are ways for hurrying up the work of spring gardening when the heat of the sun is not yet strong enough to make plants grow out-of-doors, or as fast as desired.

The simplest way to do this is to put a box containing two or three inches of earth, composed of equal parts of sand and the best quality of fine garden soil, in a sunny window of some room where a fair degree of heat is kept night and day. Line this box with newspapers to keep the soil, which must be kept moist, but not wet, from sifting through the cracks.

In this box can be grown radishes, cress, lettuce, etc., and all sorts of vegetable and flower seeds can be sown and plants started for transplanting out-of-doors when the danger of frost is past.

Seed-ends of potatoes, placed closely side by side and covered with an inch of this soil, will soon start, and, when the sprouts are about six inches high, if it is then warm enough to put them outdoors, they can be transplanted to the garden. In this way they will make a crop much earlier than if planted in the ordinary way. A box a foot square will start plants enough for a twenty-foot row.

Window-boxes are good for growing

tomato, cabbage, pepper, salvia, cosmos and many other plants which need to be started early.

A hot-bed is more expensive and difficult to make. It should be placed on the protected, sunny side of a house, wall, or tight board fence. A pit, usually six feet long, four feet wide and one foot deep, is filled with fresh barn manure. A hot-bed frame, sixteen inches wide at the back and eight inches wide in front, with slanting ends, and closely covered with a hot-bed sash, is set on top of this heap and the manure banked about the bottom of the frame to keep out the cold. Several inches of soil is then spread over the manure, which, when moistened, ferments and creates a great degree of heat. This must be regulated, by ventilation, to about seventy degrees, as shown by a thermometer. In this inclosure all manner of crops can be grown, and tender plants started, while it is yet frosty weather without.

A cold frame is made the same way as a hot bed, except that there is no manure beneath the soil. The advantage it affords

plants is in the heat of the sun's rays coming through the glass, and the protection from cold winds. Sometimes, when the winter is nearly over, a storm window from a house, is used as a cover for a cold frame. Any box no matter how small, with glass over it, will serve as an outdoor cold-frame in which to start seeds and plants. It is really surprising how much can be done with a box only two or three feet square.

TRANSPLANTING

Plants should be set out in the evening or on a cloudy day. It is well, for a day or two, to protect from the sun all kinds of newly set plants by placing shingles about them, covering them with house-plant pots, with cloth or newspapers or in some other way. So much depends on giving them a good start. New plants need lots of water down about the roots.

WATERING

Most vegetables and flowers will not do well unless they have plenty of water. Some-

times there is rain enough for them, but oftener we have to water them either with the hose or a watering-pot.

If you use the hose, be very careful not to let the water strike the tender plants with direct force, as it will bruise or break them and wash the earth away from their roots. The water should be made to fall on them as nearly as possible like a gentle rain.

Seeds newly planted but a little way beneath the surface of the soil, and seedlings just above the ground, should be sprinkled very carefully, or they will be washed away. For these it is better to use the watering-pot, as with it you can apply the water just where it is needed.

Plants should not be watered in the heat of the day, as the sun and moisture may scald the leaves. The work should be done either in the early morning or at evening.

Too much water is as bad as too little.

It is better to water the garden thoroughly, and less often, than to sprinkle just the surface every little while. The latter process makes the roots come to the surface

to seek the moisture, and the hot sun gets after them in the middle of the day; while deep watering enables them to go down for it into the ground, where they are protected.

During dry summer and autumn weather most vegetables and flowers need more water than they are likely to get. Nine-tenths, or even more, of nearly all vegetables is water. So we can see how necessary it is that they should have plenty of it; but it should be given at the right times and in the proper amounts. We humans would not get on very well if we had to go very thirsty for a long while, then be made to drink twice as much as we desired.

The very best way is to keep the soil about the roots of the plants gently moist but not wet. If the soil is so wet that all the air is drowned out of it, the roots of the plants will strangle or sour or stagnate.

Often, when we have used the hose or the watering-pot until we think we have wet the soil to the depth of several inches, we will find, by digging, that only the shallow surface has been moistened. It is well to

examine the soil occasionally to the depth of several inches to find out how wet or dry, how hard or mellow, it is.

If we keep the surface of the soil well cultivated, and finely pulverized to the depth of one, two or more inches, thus forming a dust mulch, it will hold moisture a great deal longer than a hard soil will.

After giving the soil a thorough watering, it is a good plan to go over it with the rake or hoe, so as to loosen up the dust mulch and make it hold the moisture below it, and to keep it from baking about the plants. This frequent stirring helps also to destroy the young weeds that are just starting.

The soil down below the young plants, or the seed bed, should be finely pulverized, but it should be packed firm so as to make it easier for the moisture beneath to rise; but it should be loose on top to keep the sun's rays from penetrating the soil and baking it, and the moisture from escaping.

If the soil is drawn up too much around the plants, the water will run away and the roots will not be moistened.

GARDEN ENEMIES

It is too bad that we cannot say "Welcome!" to everything that wishes to come into our gardens, but the truth is we cannot do so. If we did not dispose of some of the insect pests that often appear in our gardens, they would soon dispose of our crops and then there would be no vegetables for us to live on or flowers for us to enjoy.

Broadly speaking, insect pests are of two kinds,— those that chew the leaves of plants, and those that suck the juice. Chewing insects are destroyed by spraying or dusting the plants they eat with Paris green or arsenate of lead, or some solution, such as Pyrox, which contains these. A heaping tablespoonful of powdered arsenate of lead, thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, will make a spray which, applied to plants, will kill all the insects that eat them. Directions for use accompany the arsenate of lead and Paris green sold by dealers. If the latter is too strong, when applied, it will "burn" the foliage. The lead is safe at all times.

Cut worms, which eat the roots or stems of tomatoes, cabbages, onions, dahlias, pansies and many other plants, are destroyed by scattering about the ground a mash made of a tablespoonful of powdered arsenate of lead and a quart of bran, made into a paste with water in which there is a teaspoonful of molasses. Drop doses the size of a marble every foot or so. Birds and animals do not seem to care for this, so there is little danger in using it. Chickens, however, should not be allowed to get at it.

The sap-sucking insects, that thrust their needle-like beaks into the veins of the plants where the poison does not go, must be treated in a different way. These lice, or little green mites, called aphids, are sometimes found in large numbers, usually on the under side of the leaves of turnips, pea vines, cabbages, roses, and many other vegetables and flowers. They have soft bodies that cannot withstand the touch of sprays or powders on their skins. Tobacco powder, Persian insect powder, or powdered arsenate of lead, will kill them.

Kerosene emulsion is, however, the most commonly used and effective cure for aphids generally. It can be bought ready prepared at any seed store, and is sprayed on the plants.

With a small bellows for applying the powders and a small sprayer for the liquids, a garden can be kept pretty clear of insect enemies. Both of these tools will be of use, too, in applying the sulphur dust and the Bordeaux mixture which are used to prevent or cure the blights and fungus diseases that sometimes attack tomatoes, melons, beans, strawberries, asters, and other crops.

Both the spraying and dusting of plants can be done best on a day when there is no wind to blow away the spray or powder.

Rabbits, woodchucks and other four-footed creatures sometimes show a fondness for lettuce, cabbage, kohl-rabi, peas, and other garden delights. If the plants are thoroughly dusted with red pepper the seasoning is likely to be so hot that the crops will be let alone. The vegetables will need to be well washed if they are picked for use

very soon after being peppered. Tobacco dust applied when the foliage is moist with dew, will also serve to make the small animals dine elsewhere.

GARDEN FRIENDS

Not all the worms and bugs found in the garden are its enemies. The common earth worms, or angle worms, should be treated as friends. They help to improve the soil by making it more porous, opening it up so that the water can circulate through it, and by digesting and refining the humus, which is the decaying animal and vegetable matter in the earth. This humus comes from the roots, weeds, leaves, plants and other things left in the ground, which have not yet entirely rotted and become quite ready for plant food. When angle worms are found too plentifully it is a sign that the soil is more moist than it should be for most plants, and that drainage should be secured by digging open trenches or otherwise.

The lady bird or lady bug, a red, almost round, beetle, with five or seven black spots

on her back, is one of the gardener's very best helpers. You will always find her on the leaves of crops that are infested with aphids, commonly called plant lice, as it is on the latter bothersome insects that her young feed. Her lively children do not at all resemble her in size, form or color, and their rather ugly looks make any gardener who does not know the vast good they do eager to destroy them. They are often quite numerous on potato, cucumber and other vines; but they never eat the plants on which they are found, but only the other insects to be found on such plants.

A toad in the garden, so experienced gardeners say, is worth his weight in silver. Indeed, I have known gardeners to hire boys to bring toads to their gardens. But it is said that, unless it is the toad's home, he will return again to the family and friends from whom he is taken. The toad, in the dusk of the evening, is busily engaged in disposing of all manner of slugs, worms, beetles, and other plant enemies. Be kind to the helpful toad.

And, of course, we all know how the beautiful birds — the goldfinches, chickadees, yellow warblers, orioles, chipping sparrows and others — help us to keep the garden clear of insect enemies, even though some of our feathered friends ask us for a dinner of sunflower or other seeds as pay for their services.

HARVESTING

The quality of the garden crops, as well as the lasting beauty of many flowers, depends a great deal on the timeliness with which they are gathered. Vegetables that have been grown just as they should be are sometimes not liked, when brought to the table, just because they were too young or too old; too green or too ripe.

Every little girl knows that a loaf of bread taken from the oven too soon will be unbaked and heavy and not good. Also, if it stays in the oven too long it will be over-baked and hard. It must be taken from the oven at the right time to be at its best.

It is the same way with garden vegetables.

They must be used at the right time to make them taste best. Peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, radishes, kohl-rabi, turnips and many other vegetables are "watery" and lacking in flavor if used too young. On the other hand, most of them lose their fine texture, quality and flavor if allowed to get too old. Much attention should be given to this matter of using a crop at the right time, if we are going to make the best of it. Radishes that are tenderly brittle and pleasantly pungent, if used at the right time, become "woody" and "bitey" if allowed to stay in the ground a few days too long. Many other vegetables lose their fine qualities almost as rapidly, if not used at the right time.

Care should be given to the time and manner of picking flowers and caring for them after they are gathered. The water in vases should be kept near the top and be changed often. Some plants will "drink up" the water and keep fresh much longer than others. After plants have been picked a while the ends of the stems are likely to become closed, and it is best to cut a little more off

of them that they may again take up the water. Dahlias should be cut with long stems and plunged promptly into a dish of quite warm water and be allowed to remain there until the water cools. After that, with their stems in cold water, they will keep fresh a long time. Flowers, well sprinkled, can be kept fresh in a refrigerator till they are wanted for decoration.

Neither flowers nor vegetables should be gathered in the heat of the day.

PART II
THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

PART II

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

A FEW REMARKS

Of late years, owing to the increasing cost of food, more attention has been given to the growing of vegetables than to flowers; but it will be nicer for every little girl to have some of both vegetables and flowers in her garden. Of course, the spaces in front of the home or next to the street will be chosen for the flowers, and the back yard for the vegetables. If there is but little room the two kinds of gardens can be blended in one. A sunflower, or a dahlia here and there about the vegetable garden, or a bit of cosmos, nasturtium or salvia, will give it a fine touch of color. Or, if one cares to do so, the flower and vegetable beds can be placed side by side, or more or less all together. Doubtless

the best way is to adapt ourselves to whatever conditions arise and try to give each flower and vegetable the surroundings that seem best for it.

In the following pages a goodly number of vegetables are considered, with their manner of cultivation. There are very many more which could hardly hope to find a place in a little girl's garden. I should advise every little girl to read the catalogues which the seedsmen are glad to supply, and inform herself concerning the many vegetables that can be grown. In almost every neighborhood there are kindly gardeners who are happy to give young beginners in gardening whatever information they should have. Often, too, they have extra seeds and plants which they are glad to give to anyone who will make good use of them.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus needs almost too much room to be included in a little girl's garden and is a good deal of trouble to get started. Once started it will produce for years. It is best

to plant two-year-old roots, which can be bought in the market. A sandy loam is best, but ordinary garden soil will answer. Trenches should be dug ten inches deep and, for every twenty feet of trench, a wheelbarrow load of barn dressing should be dug in. Plant the roots two feet apart; they will spread and thicken as the years go by. Every fall the ground should be well mulched. Every spring plenty of manure should be dug in about the plants and a good sprinkling of salt applied. The sprouts should not be cut the first year, but they can be used sparingly the second year and, thereafter, all that appear. Cutting should end each season about July 1. Stalks should be five inches high when cut. When the stalks ripen in the fall, they should be cut and burned. The small beetle which sometimes attacks asparagus can be driven away by the use of powdered sulphur; this is also good for the rust which sometimes appears. Asparagus is such a delicious vegetable that it is well worth growing if there is room for it in the garden.

BEANS

Beans stand very near the head of the list of best vegetables for a little girl's garden. There are many kinds — bush and pole, string and shell, early and late. They should not be planted till the cherry trees are in blossom and the ground is warm.

The earliest are bush string beans, such as Early Six Weeks, Valentine, Golden Wax, Kidney Wax, etc. Place the seeds an inch apart in furrows two inches deep and rows twenty inches apart. Keep the soil soft and fine about them. Do not work among the vines when they are wet with dew or rain or their leaves will rust. Pick the pods while they are young and tender, and before they become stringy. Beans will grow in ordinary garden soil, but the better it is made the better the crop.

Pole beans, such as the Kentucky Wonder and the Kentucky Wonder Wax, are well worth growing. A few hills, with five or six vines to the hill, will furnish a good supply. Before the seed is planted, set in the middle

of each well-manured hill an eight-foot pole. A crowbar and a stout boy or man may be needed for this work.

Large beans, such as the Lima, should be planted with the eye down to make it more easy for the new roots to push the whole bean up through the earth to the surface. There it splits through the middle and sends forth the leaves.

Scarlet Runner beans are usually cultivated for their beautiful flowers, but they have good food value as well.

There are so many kinds of beans that the seed catalogue should be studied carefully to learn just the kind best suited to one's needs.

BEETS

Beets are not a very sure crop. If the soil is rich, mellow and free from sourness they will do well; but, unless conditions are right, beets are likely to be disappointing. However, they make such a beautiful showing with their fine foliage that they are worth trying. Some lime, to sweeten the soil, and

plenty of fine fertilizer should be dug into the ground before they are planted. Soak the seed ten hours in warm water before planting. Sow the seed three to the inch and cover an inch deep in rows sixteen inches apart. As the plants grow, keep them thinned out so they are not crowded at the root, using those removed for greens. Seed may be planted as soon as the ground is warm. Crosby's Egyptian and Boston Market are good early varieties. Sow seed for the late crop for fall use and winter storage sometime in June. Edmand's Late is a good late variety.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are like little cabbage heads growing up and down a cabbage stalk. The plants should be treated like cabbage plants. When the sprouts begin to crowd, the leaves should be carefully pulled off the stalk to well toward the top to make room for the little heads to grow.

CABBAGE

Cabbages are a handsome crop and easy to grow. Since they can be tucked in here and there, wherever there is an odd bit of space, a few of them, at least, should be found in every little girl's garden. The plants can be bought, when needed, at the market, or some neighbor may be growing from the seed more plants than he needs. Cabbages like rich soil and plenty of water. Set the plants two feet apart. Put them out in the garden as soon as the ground is warm. Late cabbage can be started in June or early July. Poison bait and tobacco dust afford the best means for disposing of the cutworms, flea-beetles and cabbage-worms, if they chance to appear. To keep the heads from bursting when they get hard and solid, give the roots a half-round twist to stop the growth of the plants.

The Jersey Wakefield and Mainstay are good early varieties. The Savoy and Danish Ball Head are good late kinds to grow for winter storing.

CARROTS

April is the time to start carrots for early use. Carrots should have rich, well-pulverized soil, indeed, all root plants that grow well down into the ground must have well pulverized soil in which to dwell or they will be made crooked and divided by the obstructions they meet. If commercial fertilizer is used, dig one pound to every ten foot of row well into the ground before the seeds are planted. Sow the seeds half an inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high, thin them to three inches in the row. Carrots for winter storage should be planted in June.

If cutworms appear, use the poison bait mentioned in the article on Garden Enemies. The brilliant green worm, with black stripes and yellow spots, which is sometimes found on the carrot leaves in summer, should not be taken in the bare hands, as it gives off an offensive brown fluid. Other means should be used for destroying it. These worms, which later evolve into very beautiful butter-

flies, are usually not numerous enough to do the plants much harm.

As the long varieties require a great depth of fine soil, I should advise planting the Danvers Half-Long or Oxhearts.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is very much like cabbage only it heads very differently. It needs the same kind of soil and cultivation as cabbage, but it is not so easy to grow. When the white head begins to form the leaves should be gathered together over it and tied with soft cord to keep it from the rain and sun till ready for use. This must be done when it is dry or the head may rot. Cauliflowers can be left in the garden until freezing weather comes. It will not keep as long, when stored in the cellar, as will cabbage.

CHARD, SWISS

Swiss Chard, sometimes called Sea Kale Beet, is grown for its leaves only, which are fine for greens when boiled like spinach. The midribs, when cooked alone, are used as

a substitute for asparagus. One row, ten feet long, will furnish a supply for a family during a whole season since new, tender leaves soon grow in the place of those removed. It makes one of the best returns of any garden crop.

CORN

Sweet corn is a crop better suited to larger gardens or open fields than it is to a little girl's garden. Corn does not do well unless there are a goodly number of hills of it together, so that the pollen from the tassels at the top of the stalks can be plentifully blown on the silks of the ears forming down below. It is a fine crop to have right at hand, for nothing is finer than sweet corn gathered fresh and crisp, and cooked at once, before it has had time to wither and lose its delicate flavor.

When the first green appears on the trees the first seed can be planted in the open garden. It will not stand any frost. A forkful of barn dressing, or a handful of commercial fertilizer, should be put under and about

every hill. The seed corn should be planted an inch deep, in hills three feet apart, and finally thinned out to four stalks to the hill. Corn needs plenty of moisture and cultivation, but the soil must not be stirred to a great depth as its roots are very close to the surface. Corn cannot be transplanted successfully.

If there is any likelihood of crows pulling up the young stalks to get the seed at the root of them, soak the corn before planting, in a quart of water in which a spoonful of some strong disinfectant has been stirred. Or the kernels can be given a slight coating of tar. White rags, tied on strings about the garden, will keep enemies away.

Shoots that spring up at the side of the stalks should be removed, as they make no ears but take strength from the plants.

Corn should be picked about the time the silk begins to turn brown and before the kernels have lost their milkiness. Slightly opening, with the thumbnails, the husk on the underside of the ear will show its condition. If it is not yet ready for use the husk

should be carefully put over the opening or the corn will be injured.

Corn is not likely to have any serious insect foes or diseases, unless it is the corn stalk borer which has appeared in some parts of the country and for which, alas! there seems to be no cure when once it has begun its ravages. It is well, at the end of the season, to burn all the corn stalks so that, if the borer is hidden in them, it will be destroyed.

For early corn, a planting of Early Bantam, and a second planting ten days later, will afford fine feasts. Country Gentleman, and Stowell's Evergreen are fine late varieties.

CUCUMBERS

In some parts of the country it is hard to make cucumbers grow well. However, if there is room in the garden, I should advise every little girl to try to grow some. One hill of a half dozen vines will produce much fruit.

The soil should be made very rich and

the vines watered frequently with liquid manure or fertilizer.

To prevent blight, the leaves should be sprayed frequently with Bordeaux mixture or Pyrox. Dusting with sulphur and tobacco powder will help to keep the plants in good condition.

The vines will soon turn yellow and cease to produce more fruit if any cucumbers are allowed to ripen.

Cucumbers which are picked when two inches long or less for pickles, and, while they are still young and crisp, for slicing, can be used at any later stage by slicing them and cooking the same as turnip.

If but one kind of cucumber can be grown I would advise trying the Japanese Climbing. This variety will climb up on brush or a trellis, where it seems to be more free from insect enemies and disease troubles than are some of the other kinds that lie on the ground. Among the latter the Long White Spine, Early Russian and Boston Pickling — the last two growing only a few inches long and in clusters — are the best varieties.

KOHL-RABI

Kohl-Rabi belongs to the cabbage family although it looks like a turnip set on peg-like legs. It tastes like turnip and cabbage blended. The part of the plant eaten is the bulb that forms on the stem above the ground. Plant it in rows two feet apart, and six inches apart in the row. It is hardy, easy to grow and ought to be found in every garden.

LETTUCE

Lettuce should be included in every garden of any size. It can even be grown in a window box with considerable success. Lettuce can be started in a seed bed, as it transplants well, or it can be sown outdoors as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The soil for lettuce should be made very rich with well-rotted barn manure or commercial fertilizer. In transplanting to the garden, set the plants several inches apart. They can be thinned as they become crowded. The plants require a great deal of water to grow rapidly and to make them crisp and

tender. Lettuce will not do well in hot weather unless it is provided with shade. It is a good plan to grow it early in the season and then sow more seed in July for fall use.

Lettuce has no disease troubles and its only insect enemy, the cutworm, can be disposed of by the use of the poison bait mentioned in the section on Garden Enemies.

There are many varieties, but the loose-leaf kind is much easier to grow than the head lettuce. Its leaves, which are of a good flavor, can be eaten as soon as they are big enough. This is the kind that is grown in window boxes. The Hanson is one of the best early loose leaf varieties. The Simpson, Big Boston and Tennisball are the best heading kinds.

ONIONS, LEEKS AND CHIVES

To the little girl wishing to include onions among her garden crops, my advice is to grow them from onion sets instead of from seed. The ones grown from seed are very nice, but, unless all the conditions of soil, weather and cultivation are just as they

should be, the crop is not likely to be a true success. Growing onions from sets is a much safer and quicker way. White, red and yellow sets can be bought at the stores.

Onions are not afraid of slight frosts and the sets can be put into the ground as early as it can be worked. Bury them, right side up, two inches deep, three inches apart, in rows sixteen inches wide. With a rich, mellow soil, good cultivation and plenty of moisture, the crop will be ready for use in from four to six weeks from the time of planting.

Leeks are a kind of onion which make a thick stem that is used for food, instead of a round vegetable, like the ordinary onion. These are grown from seed sown very early. They require very rich soil. As their stems grow they should be banked with earth so as to become blanched and tender.

Chives are a little, onion-like vegetable, grown entirely for the tops, which are used wherever a mild onion flavor is desired. They can be grown from seed or a bunch of the plants can be bought in the market. They

stand the winter cold and, when once planted, will look out for themselves. Every garden should contain a little bunch of them.

PARSNIPS

Parsnips, when well started, are pretty sure to make a good crop. Be sure to get good fresh seed, as old parsnip seed will not grow. Seed should be sown as soon as the ground is in good condition. Sow an inch deep, and thin plants to three inches. The soil should be made mellow, and free from stones and roots, to a depth of at least fifteen inches. It should be very well fertilized.

Parsnips grow deep in the ground, and, if their tender roots strike any obstruction, they will become divided or twisted and of not much use. This is especially true of the Hollow Crown, which is one of the very best long rooted varieties. The Offenham Market, which does well in average soil, is much shorter, though frequently three inches across the top. It is a very good variety and is a fine kind for a little girl's garden. It grows without developing a tough core.

In the fall, when the parsnips are fully grown, they can be used at once, but their flavor will be improved by leaving them in the ground over the winter. Do not let water stand about their tops as its freezing and thawing will make them rot. A mulch of leaves spread over them will prevent this.

When properly prepared for the table — mashed like turnip, boiled and served with butter or cream sauce, or, best of all, sliced and fried — parsnips are one of the most enjoyable vegetables grown.

PEAS

Peas can be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They require considerable room but every garden should have some of them.

The soil should be made very rich and kept moist to insure rapid growth and good crops. Barn dressing is best, if it can be had, but commercial fertilizer will make them do well. Peas should be planted in a trench four or five inches deep and six inches wide. Over the bottom of this scatter the

peas an inch or two apart and cover with two inches of soil. If the seed is soaked in water overnight it will come up more quickly. As the vines grow, fill up the trenches till they are level with the ground about them. This protects their roots from the sun. Commercial fertilizer or nitrate of soda sprinkled about the vines will speed up the growth, if it seems too slow.

Pick the early pods with care, so as not to injure the vines and lessen the growth of the pods to come later. Peas should be picked before they get too old. They should not be off the vines more than three hours before being cooked. The early varieties are out of the way so soon that other, later crops of vegetables such as bush string beans, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, turnips, etc., can follow them in the same soil.

If blackbirds or English sparrows are likely to bother the vines while young and tender it is well to put up flags of bits of white or colored rags here and there before the birds have ventured to help themselves to the crop.

The wrinkled peas are usually much sweeter than the smooth kinds. The bush variety are much less trouble than those that require brush on which to climb. I should advise every little girl so fortunate as to have a garden to plant some Nott's Excel-sior or Little Marvel. The vines grow only about fifteen inches high, but they are likely to be loaded with pods filled with peas of sweet flavor. Several plantings can be made, if there is room, at intervals of two weeks, which will insure fine, fresh crops for some time.

PEPPERS

Sweet peppers — not the hot kind — are so good, either raw, and used as are radishes, or in salads, or stuffed and baked, that they should be in every little girl's garden. Pepper plants like warmth and are usually started indoors, but the plants can be bought at the stores when it is time for setting them out. In the window of a warm room, a box six inches square, with three inches of rich, light soil, will start enough plants for the garden.

Seeds can be planted an inch or less apart in holes made with a toothpick in the moist soil. Do not be impatient if the plants do not appear quickly, as it takes nearly two weeks for them to show above ground. When plants are an inch high, transplant into a larger box and two inches apart. When all danger of frost is past, plant in the open garden and two feet apart.

Peppers are not likely to have any disease or insect troubles, and are quite sure to make a good crop. They look very pretty growing in the garden with their fine green leaves and red fruits.

The Large Bell or Bullnose, Italian and Chinese Giant are among the best sweet varieties. The hot, Cayenne kind are used for pickling. In paring or handling this kind rubber gloves should be worn or they will cause the skin to burn in a most distressing way.

POTATOES

Potatoes are an interesting crop to grow, but it requires considerable space to produce

many of them. However, they are a pretty sure crop and any little girl who can find room for them in her garden is likely to be well repaid for her work. They like a rich soil, but fresh barn dressing must not be used as it will cause potato scab, which makes the skin of the tubers rough and ugly.

An interesting way to start potato plants is to put an inch of sandy, rich soil in the bottom of a window box and cover it closely with potato cuttings, eye-side up. These may be seed ends of the potatoes being used by the family, or thick potato parings with eyes in them, or what is better, some good early kind of potatoes, such as the Early Rose or Irish Cobbler, cut in pieces with two or more eyes in each piece. Cover these with another inch of soil and keep moist. When the sprouts from the seed pieces are six inches tall, they can be set in the garden drills — provided there is to be no more frosty weather — to half of the depth of the sprouts, and ten inches apart. These will produce a crop weeks before potatoes sprouted in the open ground.

Commercial fertilizer, specially prepared for potatoes, will help to insure a good crop. Spraying the leaves with Bordeaux mixture will prevent blight. Arsenate of lead spray will keep off the beetles.

As the crop matures it is well to hill up about the vines enough to keep the sun from burning such of the tubers as may be too near the surface of the ground.

New potatoes can be dug as soon as they are large enough to be of food value, but the crop is not matured and ripe till the vines turn brown and fall down. Then, if the ground is wet, it is well to dig the crop to keep it from rotting.

Green Mountain, Carmen and Delaware are good late varieties.

RADISHES

Almost everybody likes radishes, and they are likely to be ready for use before any other vegetable grown in the open ground. Although they are not of the greatest food value, they are a favorite crop, and one of the easiest to grow.

Grown quickly in good soil and with plenty of moisture, they are tender and brittle and not likely to "bite." Sow few seeds and often; say, every two weeks. They should be ready for use in four or five weeks from the time of sowing the seeds. They become woody and strong if not used when young, and they should be eaten only as an appetizing relish with bread and butter or other foods. There are many varieties and they can be grown from early spring till winter. They need a rich, light, mellow soil which should be kept moist but not wet. They cannot be transplanted.

Use the poison bait mentioned in the section on Garden Enemies for cutworms. Plenty of tobacco dust about the roots will sometimes drive away root maggots. Wood ashes or lime, worked into the soil before planting, will help to keep it free from insect pests. A handful of nitrate of soda in a gallon pot of water, sprinkled over the growing plants, will make them hurry up.

Spring Radishes are the small types of quick growth such as Early Scarlet Globe,

Early Scarlet Turnip and English Breakfast. These are sometimes grown in hot-beds, cold-frames and sometimes in window-boxes. When so grown, the seeds should be sown broadcast, a half inch apart, and covered with a half inch of light soil, kept moist, but not wet. As soon as some are large enough for use, pull them, giving the others more room.

Radishes can be sown outdoors as soon as the frost is out of the ground. In addition to the kinds already named, the Icicle, the most transparent of all radishes, is one of the very best early outdoor kinds. The Crimson Giant, a little later, is another good kind.

Summer and Winter Radishes are kinds that stand the hot weather better than do the spring varieties. The Stuttgart and Strasburg are good for summer use. In July the winter radishes should be planted in good, rich soil. The California Mammoth White, Long Black Spanish and White Chinese are good winter varieties. Some of them will grow to a foot in length and six inches in

diameter. They require thinning out till they have a good deal of room. Their flesh is white and crisp and is fine to mix with salads or to cook the same as turnips. If harvested before they freeze they will keep in a cool cellar well into the winter.

RHUBARB

Nearly every little girl is fond of rhubarb pie and rhubarb sauce. The crop is ready for use so early in the spring, and is so crisp and fine when fresh from the garden, that it should be included in the list of garden delights. It is easy to start and to care for. Four roots of the Linnaeus or Cherry variety, which can be bought at any plant store, will supply lots of good foodstuff.

Plant the roots four feet apart in a square so as to afford more shade to the growing stalks, which do better when protected from the hot sun. The ground cannot be made too rich with barn manure. Dig the holes for the roots deep and wide and put in plenty of plant food. In setting the plants put the crowns two inches below the surface.

If the roots are well planted, the stalks will soon make rapid growth and some of them can be picked sparingly the first year; but the plants, which stand the winter all right, will do better after growing a year or two. When the leaves, which at first are crinkled, become smooth, the stalks are ready for use. The white blossom stalks should be kept cut off as the ripening of seeds takes much strength from the plants.

In the fall each hill should be protected with several forkfuls of barn manure or garden trash. In the spring a good quantity of manure or commercial fertilizer should be dug in about each hill.

SPINACH

For greens there is no crop better than spinach. The seed can be sown in fine soil, enriched with barnyard dressing, in August or September, and, if the plants are protected through the winter with straw or light litter, they will live through the cold months and make rapid growth when uncovered in the spring. A safer way is to sow the seed in

the spring as soon as the ground is ready to work and the crop will be ready to use in from five to seven weeks.

The All Season and Victoria are the best of the common varieties; but, for a little girl's garden, I recommend New Zealand spinach which, while not quite so early, will continue growing all through the summer and remain good till frost comes. The whole plant is not picked, as is the case with ordinary spinach, but the ends of the large shoots or branches it sends out are kept picked off for use and are constantly being renewed. Whether used for food or not, the branches should be kept well picked, as the stems become tough if allowed to grow too long. A half dozen hills a foot apart will produce a good supply. Every little girl's garden should contain New Zealand spinach. There is no other crop of greens that produces so much in a small space.

SQUASHES, PUMPKINS, MELONS

Although squashes require a good deal of room, a few hills of Crookneck summer

squashes, at least, should be found in every garden big enough to accommodate them.

The squash, cucumber and melon have two kinds of blossoms on the same plant, one with an enlargement at its base which produces the fruit, when fertilized with pollen that the wind or bees have brought from the other kind. The latter grow on longer stems and do not have the enlargement.

Frost is fatal to summer squashes, so they must not be started outdoors till the weather is warm. Sometimes they are started indoors by putting the seeds in bits of sod turned upside down. Later, these are transferred to the garden. They should be planted in hills four feet apart.

The soil should be made rich. Plant plenty of seeds to the hill and, later, thin the plants to three or four to the hill. Squashes need lots of moisture to grow well. Summer squashes should be used before the skin and seeds get hard. If the rind is too hard for the thumbnail to pierce easily the fruit is past its prime.

Winter squashes require lots of room; but a waste corner, where they can run wild, will serve their purpose if they are given a good, rich hill from which to start. They can be planted much later than Summer squashes, and can stay on the vines till ready to store for winter in a dry, warm place. The Hubbard squash is the best winter variety for the Northern States and the Boston Marrow for farther south.

Pumpkins have about the same habits as the winter squash, and a seed or two can be dropped into the hills of squash for the purpose of growing enough to make jack-o'-lanterns.

Lots of tobacco dust about the roots of the squash or pumpkin plants may serve to keep the vine borers away. Dusting the leaves with tobacco and spraying with Pyrox will drive away the striped beetles and other foes.

Muskmelons and watermelons require about the same treatment as squashes, but both are rather uncertain crops in sections of the country where the summers are not long and warm.

TOMATOES

No garden belonging to a little girl, or to any of the grown-ups, should be without tomato plants. They produce one of the surest and most profitable crops. Tomatoes can be used in so many ways — raw, pickled, fried, stewed or preserved — that they are of real worth as a food product.

The seed should be sown indoors in March, unless one prefers to buy the plants which are on sale at the stores in May. When all danger of frost is past the plants can be set in the open garden. This is when the leaves on the maple trees are half grown.

A dozen plants will produce nearly enough fruit for a family. The plants should be set two and a half or three feet apart with a good shovelful of barn manure, or plenty of commercial fertilizer, worked into each hill. In a small garden, where there is not much room, each tomato plant should, as it grows, be tied with soft cord to a stake or trellis, three or four feet high, driven close to the plant. Two or three stalks from each plant

should be allowed to grow up. Some of the shoots, and a good many of the leaves, should be trimmed off at times to make the plant's strength go into the fruit and to let the sun get at it.

The fruit should not be left to ripen on the vines but should be picked as soon as it shows sure signs of ripening, and put in a dark place. Warmth will make it ripen rapidly and coolness will keep it back.

Cutworms are fond of tomato plants, so it is well, on setting out the plants, to put a paper collar about the stem of each one to keep off these enemies. The collar should stand an inch away from the stem of the plant all around and extend from an inch in the ground to two inches above it.

If the flea beetle, a little black insect that hops away when disturbed, attacks the leaves and makes them turn yellow, spray him with Pyrox. This is also good for the blight which sometimes hurts the plants, although, commonly, they are quite free from disease.

There are both red and yellow tomatoes.

The Earliana, Stone, Dwarf Champion and Bonnie Best are good red varieties. The Golden Queen is about the best of the yellow kinds. Of the small preserving tomatoes, the Yellow Plum, Pear-Shaped Red and Pear-Shaped Yellow are best.

TURNIPS

Turnips are one of the easiest and most satisfactory crops to grow. They sprout so soon, and mature so quickly, it is a pleasure to watch them. The seed is usually sown much too thickly. Two of the tiny seeds to the inch is enough and one ounce ought to sow one hundred feet of drill. They will grow in almost any soil, but a light, well-fertilized soil is best. The faster they grow the better the quality and the better able they are to withstand insect and disease troubles. Too much barn manure is likely to make them taste bitter.

They can be sown just as soon as the ground is soft and mellow, for an early crop. For a late crop, sow them anywhere from July 1 to September 15. Cover the seeds

very lightly in the spring; more deeply for the late crops. The soil should be kept loose and moist. When the plants are about two inches high they should be thinned to three or four inches apart, and still more, later on, if they become crowded. Those pulled in thinning make fine greens.

Frost, or even a freeze, does not hurt turnips if they are used right from the ground, but those to be stored for winter should not be frost-bitten. They will keep well in a cool cellar.

For spring or summer use, the White Milan, Early Purple Top and Purple Strap Leaf are favorites. The Swedish or Russian Rutabagas, which are usually yellow instead of white, are hardy and solid and keep best through the winter.

PART III
THE FLOWER GARDEN

PART III

THE FLOWER GARDEN

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Every little girl should strive to have something she can call a flower garden. It may be of formal design, and of considerable size, or it may contain only a few plants to lend a bit of color here and there. Or, as has been said at the beginning of the section devoted to The Vegetable Garden, it may consist of flowers sprinkled about among the plants grown for food, or in beds side by side with those in which are the favorite vegetables.

There are a good many kinds of flowers that are easy to grow and do not require a great amount of care; but it is well to remember that there are very few flowers — or vegetables, either, for that matter — but

will make a happy return for favors shown them in the way of good soil and careful cultivation.

There are many more popular kinds of flowers than there are of vegetables. A little girl wishing to own a flower garden should get a reliable catalogue, study it carefully, and select the flowers best suited to the place in which they are to grow.

Then, too, it is always well to consult others in the household, or the neighborhood, who have had experience in growing flowers. Some plants need rich soil and some do not; some like the sunshine and some like the shade.

In the following pages I will try to give such advice as will make success more easy and certain for any little girl who wishes to have a flower garden. Of course, only a small number of the many flowers I shall mention can be grown in a little garden; but I shall tell something about each of them so that the little girl who is interested in them will be better able to pick out the few for which she can find room.

A WINDOW GARDEN

If a little girl lives where she cannot have an outdoor flower garden, she can get much pleasure out of a garden in a window or on the porch railing. If she lives in an apartment house she may have her garden on the roof.

Since a box that is too small dries out so quickly, a window garden box should be at least eight inches deep and eight inches wide, and as long as desired. The soil should be the very best. Good garden soil should be well mixed with one-third of its bulk of pulverized sheep manure and a little sand. If you cannot get the sand, use sifted hard coal ashes. You can get the sheep manure at any seed store. After the plants have grown a month or so the plant food will have been pretty well used up and the box should be watered every two weeks with liquid fertilizer made as directed in the section on Fertilizers. Plants in a window box need lots of water. The soil should be kept moist.

Do not put too many kinds of plants in one box. A combination that is used very much is red geraniums with trailing periwinkle. This combination should not be used with a red house for a background. Some of the plants that can be used in a window box are Drummond phlox, lantanas, heliotrope, mignonette, petunias, dwarf nasturtiums, calendulas, thunbergia, either yellow or white, or any small, low-growing plants. For trailing vines the periwinkle or the Wandering Jew may be used. The Balcony Petunia which is a very profuse bloomer is becoming a great favorite for piazza and window boxes.

If the window box cannot get much sun, use tuberous begonias or common begonias, ferns and the periwinkle and Wandering Jew.

ANNUALS

Annuals are flowers the seeds of which are sown in the spring, either indoors or in the open garden, and which blossom the same summer or autumn. No other kinds

of flowers bring such quick returns or so many blossoms for the amount of work required. They are most desirable for a little girl's garden.

Most of them require rather good soil. A good plan is to remove the top soil to the depth of four inches, dig plenty of bone meal, pulverized sheep manure, very well rotted barn manure, or commercial fertilizer into the soil below, and then replace the top soil. The soil about the seeds and plants should be kept moist, but not wet.

Flowers require the same general care as is given the vegetable crops. Plants grown too thick will not do well. Mixed colors do not look so well as masses of solid color. Care should be taken that clashing colors are not brought together. Plenty of white flowers will serve to harmonize the various brilliant hues. The following are some of the most popular annuals:

Ageratum. A fine low-growing plant that is especially desirable for edgings. The colors are white, all shades of blue, and rose colored. It flowers in July, if started

early indoors in March. With later plantings flowers can be had until frost comes. It will grow in ordinary soil. For borders, the plants should be from two to four inches apart.

Alyssum. Seeds sown in April and May will flower from early summer till late fall. The colors are white and pink. It is good for bordering and edging, or for cutting, and looks well when blended with other flowers. Some varieties are especially good employed as a carpet plant for covering the ground. There is a hardy yellow variety that grows nine inches tall which is excellent for a border around hardy perennial plants.

Asters. These are fine for beds and borders. They are among the most beautiful flowers that the garden produces. They are of all colors; white, pink, lavender, rose, purple. They are very beautiful growing in the garden or when used as cut flowers. There are many varieties, and blossoms can be had from midsummer till the coming of frost. Sow seed indoors in March or buy ready-grown plants later. They do well in a fairly rich soil. It should be dug deeply as they

have long roots. Some lime should be worked into the soil. This will help to keep the maggots and root lice away. Tobacco dust is good for this trouble. When the blossoms are opening it is well to water the plants at the roots to keep them from becoming heavy with water and falling over. The larger varieties should be set at least a foot apart.

Baby's Breath. These are graceful plants with tiny white or rose flowers, produced in abundance in loose panicles. It is fine for bouquets. Seed can be sown from early spring till July. Plants should be from three to six inches apart. It will do well in ordinary garden soil.

Bachelor's Buttons. (This is sometimes called Cornflower, Blue Bottle or Ragged Sailor.) One of the most popular garden flowers for cutting and wearing in the button-hole. The colors are blue, white, rose, and lilac. Seeds may be sown either in spring or autumn. It thrives well in common, or even poor soil. Plants should be thinned to eight inches.

Balsam. A pretty garden flower, but

not good for cutting. It is of all colors, and will blossom all summer. The beauty of the plant can be greatly increased if some of the outside foliage which tends to hide the blossoms is carefully clipped off. The soil should be well fertilized to produce the best results. The plants should be at least a foot apart, but fine, individual plants should have a space of two feet.

Beans. Climbing. Fine for screening porches or for hiding fence or wall. There are Scarlet, White and Butterfly Runners, the last having large pink and white blossoms. All of these varieties are very ornamental and will thrive in ordinary soil. The beans are good for food. The plants should be from three to six inches apart, according to the amount of shade desired. They will climb cords or wire.

Calendula. (Pot Marigold.) Fine for garden or window-box. The orange, yellow, white or primrose blossoms are borne on long, stiff stems. The blossoms close somewhat at night and open only slightly on cloudy days. It will thrive in ordinary or

even poor soil. Plants should be from four to eight inches apart. Seeds can be sown as soon as danger of frost is past. Plants flower best when blossoms are kept closely cut, as is true of very many plants.

Candytuft. One of the finest of showy flowers for borders or for bouquets. Grows from six inches to two feet tall. There are many varieties and all colors. Some varieties are hardy and stand the winter well. Plants of the smaller, or dwarf varieties, when used as borders, should be two or three inches apart; the larger kinds, more widely separated. They do well in ordinary soil. Sow early in spring.

Castor-Oil Beans. Half-hardy annuals, of many varieties, with ornamental foliage. They are fine along fences or for center plants for beds of cannas. Sow seeds in rich soil in May. These plants are said to keep mosquitoes away. Plants of the larger varieties should be several feet apart.

Catchfly. White, pink, red. Will grow in any soil. Good for rockeries.

Cockscomb. Fine, ornamental plants from

six inches to two feet high, in all shades of red and yellow. Good for borders, bedding or pot plants. Sow outdoors early in May. Dwarf varieties should be six inches apart; the larger kinds must be given more room. They will grow in poor or sandy soil.

Coreopsis. (Calliopsis.). Showy yellow and brown blossoms, good for the garden and excellent for cutting. Blossoms all summer profusely if bloom is kept cut. Will not stand transplanting. Grows in poor or sandy soil.

Cosmos. No garden should be without this splendid flower. In northern gardens only the early flowering varieties should be grown. The rather larger flowering strains like the Lady Lenox are likely to be caught by the frost about the time they begin blooming. The fine early varieties, with white, pink or red blossoms, can be sown in May and will blossom in about sixty days. They do well in good soil and plenty of sunshine. Plants should be at least a foot apart. They grow from two to four feet high and with spreading branches.

Dusty Miller. (Centaurea.) A plant grown for its grayish foliage. Excellent for borders. Plants should be only a few inches apart.

Four O'Clock. (Marvel of Peru.) These are large plants with showy flowers, in various colors, which bloom the entire season. Blossoms close in the middle of the day and open around four o'clock in the summer afternoons. They are good bedding plants, or they will make an attractive hedge. Will grow in ordinary garden soil, but need plenty of sun. Plants should be from six inches to a foot apart.

Gaillardia. (Blanket Flower.) This, with its red and yellow blossoms, is one of the showiest of the annuals and cannot be excelled for borders and bedding. It is good for cutting purposes. Sow in good soil early in the spring. It will not transplant well. Keep faded blossoms picked.

Ice Plant. Grown chiefly for its foliage which glistens in the sun as if covered with ice. The blossoms are of various colors. It will thrive in hot, sandy soil.

Larkspur. The plants are tall and graceful, with spikes of brilliant blue, scarlet, rose, lilac and white flowers. It is very ornamental in the garden, and excellent for cutting. Seeds should be sown fairly early in rich soil. Plants should be at least a foot apart.

Lobelia. One of the very best flowers for piazza and window-boxes and hanging baskets and vases. Seed should be sown indoors so as to get early blossoms. The plants require rich soil, ample room and plenty of water. If the blossoms are kept well cut back the plants will bloom until frost.

Lupines. One of the best annuals for quick results. Seeds sown in a warm spot sometimes produce blossoming plants in six weeks. Used extensively for bedding. All colors.

Marigold. An excellent, old-fashioned flower good for the garden and for bouquets. All shades of orange, brown and yellow. It needs rich soil and plenty of water, but is easy to grow. The dwarf French varieties are best for edging or borders, while the tall

African varieties are best for garden and cutting purposes.

Mignonette. Flowers of exquisite fragrance, borne on terminal spikes which are excellent for cutting. Fine plants for borders and edging. Seeds may be sown indoors in March or in the open garden in May. The soil should be good. For winter flowering, sow seed in August and seedlings will be ready for potting in September.

Mourning Bride. Splendid, free-blooming plants for mixed borders and for cutting. Flowers, in all colors, are borne on long, erect stems. The plants will bloom all summer if the flowers are kept well picked. Does not transplant well. Needs rich soil. Plants should be six inches apart. Sow seed in May.

Nasturtium. The dwarf varieties of this free-blooming flower, in many colors, are excellent for bedding and for bouquets. No other flower is likely to make better returns for the care given it. The blossoms must be kept closely picked every day if the plants are to keep on blooming. The nasturtium should have good soil and be well

fertilized. If its growth is retarded, it is likely to be attacked by aphids. Tobacco dust liberally applied may destroy these. If it does not, then use kerosene emulsion.

The climbing nasturtium will be mentioned in the section devoted to vines.

Nicotiana. (*Tobacco Plant.*) Sow in rich soil indoors in March or outdoors in April. The fine, large plants bear white, pink or red flowers of rich fragrance. Needs plenty of sunshine. Makes fine background for lower-growing plants. Plants should be a foot or two apart.

Pansies. The earliest blooming of all the outdoor annuals; beautiful in the garden or bouquets; all colors and shadings. Soil should be light, with plenty of sand, and well fertilized. Plants from seed sown in August will, if protected with hay or straw through the winter, bloom in the early spring. Seed sown in May will produce plants that will flower in the late summer. Plants ready for blooming are on sale early in the spring. Unless the flowers are kept closely picked the blossoms will soon become few and small.

Petunias. These fine flowers are of easy cultivation, and will grow in almost any soil. The double varieties need much water. There are various colors, but the magenta shades should be avoided. They are fine flowers for window boxes, urns, etc. The plants should be a foot apart.

Phlox. (*Drummondii.*) This makes a fine effect in masses or borders and is excellent for cutting. The flowers are pink, scarlet, or white. If the blossoms are kept well picked the plants will bloom all summer. It needs good soil, but is easy to cultivate.

Poppies. There are many varieties of both annuals and perennials and many colors. They should be in every garden. The Shirley is an excellent bedding variety which produces fine effects. Poppies do not transplant well, so the seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom. The Iceland and the Oriental poppies are fine perennial varieties. All in all, there is no other flower which can be used to a greater extent to beautify a garden than can the poppy. A study of a flower seed catalogue will serve

to give one a clearer knowledge of the many fine varieties of this flower.

Portulaca. These are low-growing, white, red or yellow flowers, good for rocky places and they will thrive in poor, sandy soil. They need plenty of sunlight. Can be transplanted even when in flower.

Salvia. This brilliant scarlet flower is showy in borders and masses. It does best in rather poor soil. Seed should be sown indoors in March, or plants can be bought later.

Snapdragon. Medium height. Various colors. One of the very finest flowers for cutting. Seeds must be started in February or March. Plants can be bought when desired. Needs good soil and plenty of water.

Stocks. (*Gilliflowers.*) Excellent for cutting. All colors and very fragrant. Sow seed early in good soil. Plants should grow a foot apart.

Sunflowers. Tall, showy garden flowers of many colors and varieties. The smaller varieties are good for cutting. The seeds of the common, old-fashioned sunflowers fur-

nish a feast for the goldfinches, chickadees and other birds. Plants grow well in ordinary garden soil. They need lots of sunshine.

Sweet Peas. The most beautiful of the climbers. Almost every color. Fragrant and fine for bouquets. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours before planting. Where they are to be planted, dig and fertilize the soil to the depth of fourteen inches. Make a trench six inches deep; drop the peas in the bottom; cover with two inches of soil. As the plants grow, fill in two more inches of soil, leaving a depression of two inches. This will catch the water and hold the moisture. A mulch of grass or lawn cuttings and plenty of water will be needed in hot weather. The blossoms should be picked every day to keep the vines blooming.

Wall Flowers. A fragrant, old-fashioned English flower. Yellow and red. Parisian varieties flower first season from seed.

Zinnias. Among the most used annuals for bedding. Red, yellow and white. Require but little care or watering, but must have

plenty of sunlight. Will do well in ordinary garden soil. Sow seed indoors in March for early flowers. Seeds sown outdoors in May will produce plants that will blossom in mid-summer.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Hardy perennials are plants which, when once started in the garden, will be able to withstand the winter cold and keep on growing year after year. They are very nice to have and are not much trouble, when once well started. They are fine along borders or a fence or against the side of the house. As they have to keep on growing for a long time from the same soil, it should be made very rich and deep before the plants are set. Each spring, thereafter, plenty of rich manure or commercial fertilizer should be dug into the surface soil about them. The following are some of the most popular of the hardy perennials:

Astors, Hardy, or Michaelmas Daisies. Many colors. Flower late when but few other perennials are in bloom. Make a fine showing

and require very little care. There are both tall and dwarf varieties.

Bleeding Heart. Beautiful, old-fashioned flower. Pink and white. Begins blooming in May. The dwarf variety blooms from April to August. Will thrive in shade and in almost any kind of soil.

Canterbury Bells. Another beautiful, old-fashioned flower. Several colors. Needs the sun. Blooms in June and July. Seeds sown in mid-summer will make plants that will blossom the following year. They transplant well.

Chrysanthemum. Many kinds and colors. One of the best known standard flowers. In bloom from September till frost. The Shasta Daisy variety begins blossoming in July.

Columbine. Many colors. Single and double. Will thrive in half shade.

Coreopsis. Old-fashioned flower. Yellow and brown. Blossoms from June till frost. The annual varieties of coreopsis are mentioned in the section devoted to annuals.

Foxgloves. One of the most showy and desirable of perennials. White, pink, purple

and blue. Light soil is best but they will grow well in ordinary garden soil. Seeds sown in May will produce plants that will blossom the following year.

Gaillardia. Showy red and yellow flowers. Like the annual varieties, they are fine for garden effects or as cut flowers.

Hollyhock. Many kinds and colors. Splendid to plant against fence or wall. Seeds sown in July will produce plants that will bloom the following year. Cutting the stalks just before they are through blossoming will insure good bloom the following year. They require rich soil.

Iris. All colors. The German variety begins blooming the middle of May and continues to blossom till the middle of June when the Japanese Iris comes into bloom. Roots should be divided every few years and new plants started.

Larkspur. Tall, showy flowers, white, pink and blue. One of the hardiest of plants. Needs little or no winter protection. Like the annual varieties, these flowers need staking when they are in bloom or, when the

blossoms are heavy with rain, a wind will toss them over. The plants need good soil.

Monkshood. Hood-shaped flowers in dense heads. Blue and white. Excellent for shady locations. Blossoms from July to September.

Peony. The most hardy, showy and easily grown of all the garden flowers. Requires but little care. Fertilize during the growing season. Ground should be deeply spaded and heavily fertilized. Set crowns two inches below surface.

Phlox, Hardy. All colors. One of the most satisfactory flowers. Plants will do well for years with but very little care. Need light, rich soil and plenty of water.

Poppies. Iceland and Oriental. Brilliant, beautiful flowers. Like the annual poppies, they need a rich soil and a dressing of manure in the fall.

Sweet Williams. Many combinations of colors. Very free-blooming. One of the best of the old-fashioned flowers. Plants from the self-sown seed may be reset wherever

desired in the spring, without retarding their growth. They require little or no winter protection.

BEDDING PLANTS

In addition to the plants which I have named among the annuals and perennials as suitable for planting in masses or beds, the following well known bedding plants should be mentioned. Some of them are hardy and some are not. The half-hardy perennials are plants that require some protection of leaves or boughs or some other covering during the winter months.

Forget-Me-Nots. Half hardy perennial. Flowers usually blue; some white and pink. Excellent for borders. Sow seed in August for plants that will bloom the following year.

Fuchsia. Not hardy. Must be taken indoors in winter. Lovely, jewel-like blossoms. One of the finest of pot plants.

Geranium. Not hardy. Can be kept blossoming indoors in winter or in a dormant state in the cellar. Most desirable flower for house and garden. The blossoms are every

color and variation from white to deepest crimson.

Heliotrope. Extremely fragrant blue flowers. Not hardy. Require care to make them winter well.

Verbena. Half hardy perennial. Fine bedding plant, with masses of brilliant scarlet, purple, pink, and white striped flowers throughout the summer. It is better to buy the started plants.

SUN AND SHADE

Tuberous-rooted begonias will grow in full shade. So will many of the ferns, Jack-in-the-Pulpits, and others of the woodsy flowers.

Among the flowers that will grow where they get only few hours of sunshine are Iris, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Monkshood, Cardinal Flower, Lily of the Valley, Tufted Pansies, Violets, Larkspur, Saxifrage, Japanese Anemone.

Some annuals, such as Pansies, Balsams, Evening Primrose and Flax, grow well in partial shade.

THE WILD-FLOWER GARDEN

No little girl's garden, if it is large enough to admit of the addition, is quite complete till it includes a wild-flower garden. This can be quite small, if necessary. Just a few feet square will do, if no more space can be had. In this space will be planted flowers the seeds or plants of which are found in the woods and fields, Buttercups, Violets, "Black Eyed Susans" (Ox-Eye Daisies), Jack-in-the-Pulpits, Moccasin Flowers (Lady Slippers), Wild Columbines, and any other wild specimens that may be found. Ferns brought from the woods can be counted on to make a fine showing. Care must be taken in transplanting these flowers. They should be given as near as possible the same kind of soil and the same degrees of sun and shade as in their wild state. No little girl should forego the delight that a wild-flower garden, under the right conditions, may bring her.

SPRING-PLANTED BULBS

Flowers grown from bulbs form an interesting group of the great floral family. In

the warm windows or hot-house during the winter, and outdoors in the spring and summer, they are a source of much delight. Some must be planted in the spring and some in the fall. Some must have the cold of winter, and some cannot endure it.

One of the most important flowers from spring-planted bulbs is the dahlia. There are hundreds of varieties of this flower, differing greatly in size, form and color. A little girl, wishing to grow them, should study a catalogue and make her choice. They will blossom best if grown in rather poor soil but it is well to use enough of commercial fertilizer to get them well started. See that each of the roots has a good eye. Plant them two feet apart, one in a hill, laying them on their side and always with the eye up. Cover them with four inches of earth. About the middle of May is the proper time for starting them. When two feet tall the plants will need staking. In the late fall, cut off the stalks, bury the clumps of roots, top down, in dry sand, and keep in a cool, frost-proof cellar over winter.

Another bulb that should be planted in every garden that can spare the room is the gladiolus. It is beautiful when growing in the garden, and is called "the queen of cut flowers." It is easy to grow in almost any soil, but needs plenty of sunlight. It thrives in dry weather. Plant the bulbs as soon as the ground can be worked. By the time the plants are up the danger of frost will be past. To insure a long season of bloom the bulbs should be planted up to the first of July. They can be planted a foot apart in rows or beds or among other plants to fill waste places.

Among others of the more worth while flowers grown from spring-planted bulbs are the following:

Anemones. Beautiful flowers of assorted colors. They will grow best in the shade. Ordinary garden soil will be all they require.

Cinnamon Vine. A hardy, rapid growing climber with cinnamon-scented flowers. Excellent for using wherever a shade or screen is desired.

Fairy Lilies. These grow well in the culti-

vated garden or among the grass in the lawn.

Lilies. A very great variety of lovely, hardy flowers.

Lilies of the Valley. One of the very sweetest of flowers. Will grow well in partial shade. These should be in every garden where there is a place for them. Fertilizer should be dug in about the roots every spring when the frost is leaving the ground.

Shell Flower. (*Tigridia*.) Gorgeous colors. Excellent for cutting. Blooms freely throughout the summer.

Tuberoses. Fragrant, waxlike flowers. One of the most elegant of flowers. They require good soil and plenty of water.

Tuberous Begonias. Of many colors and distinguished beauty. They will do best in the shade or partial shade. They make fine, showy plants for piazza or indoor purposes.

Wood Lily. (*Trillium*.) Flower and foliage very attractive. Good for shady places.

FALL-PLANTED BULBS

Bulbs that must be planted in the fall for winter and spring blooming are very many.

Some of them are great indoor, winter favorites. If there is a room in the house that is kept free from frost, it is well worth while to have some bulb blossoming in the window while the earth is snowy without. Among the favorite bulbs for fall planting are:

Crocus. The best of the bulb flowers for the lawn. All colors. Plant in September and not more than two inches deep. The best flowers are from the large bulbs.

Daffodils. The double narcissus. Yellow and white.

Freesia. This is one of the most popular of early-flowering autumn bulbs. If planted late in August or early in September, they will be in blossom by Christmas. They are among the best indoor bloomers. They may be planted outdoors or in the cellar in a cool, dark place, in early autumn, and in three or four weeks, when they have rooted, they can be brought to the light and allowed to bloom. A dozen bulbs in a six-inch pot or pan make a handsome display when the blossoms arrive. Outdoors, a row of freesias make a pretty border.

Jonquils. Rich, yellow. Very fragrant. Favorites for indoor growing in pots.

Hyacinths. Fine for beds or for indoor blooming. All colors. Fragrant.

Narcissi. Yellow or white. Fine for borders or edge of garden. The Poet's Narcissus is much used in clumps and among shrubbery. Very fragrant. It is considered one of the most beautiful of flowers.

Snowdrops. One of the very early bloomers and a favorite lawn flower.

Tulips. The most important of flowers grown from bulbs. Single kinds are the earliest. The Darwins are among the most beautiful. Plant bulbs six inches deep with a little sand under them. If not all planted at the same depth they will not blossom at the same time.

VINES

Vines offer one of the very best means for securing much beauty in a short time, and at a small outlay of care. Many a plain-looking home could be made much more attractive by planting about it a few vines. A

bare, sun-scorched piazza can be changed to a place of pleasant shade and beauty by the help of vines. Frequently when there is not room anywhere for a tree or bush, there is a chance to grow a vine up the side of a plain wall or a piazza, or to use it to change an ugly fence or shed into a spot of beauty.

Most vines will not grow well unless they have very good soil and are planted with care. If set close to a house they are likely to get much less rain than they would out in the open, so they will need watering. Or they may be under the drip of the eaves which will cause them to do poorly or to give up altogether.

Among the annual vines, the climbing nasturtiums, cypress vine, gourds, morning glories, and white and scarlet runner beans are the best known. Something a little more substantial is likely to be needed for a trellis against the house or as a piazza screen. The hardy perennial vines have the advantage of needing little care after they once get a start.

In the section devoted to Roses, the best

climbing varieties of that beautiful flower will be named. In that list the Excelsa is named in place of the popular Crimson Rambler since the former is now deemed in every way the better.

Among the hardy climbers the honeysuckles are favorites. Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle grows vigorously and bears fragrant yellow and white flowers from midsummer till frost comes. There are several other kinds of honeysuckles that are almost as good.

The Boston Ivy is best for climbing on a smooth wall or other surface. The Virginia Creeper (Common Woodbine) and Dutchman's Pipe are fine for providing a dense shade. The Japanese Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*) grows very rapidly and produces a mass of white blossoms in the late summer.

The Kudzu Vine, which sometimes climbs fifty feet in a single summer, is the one to choose where shade is wanted in the shortest time it can be secured. It bears small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers in August.

The wistaria is a beautiful vine when in

blossom; but its foliage is scanty and unattractive. It is well to grow a Japanese clematis with it to supply more foliage. It requires some years, after the wistaria is planted, for it to come into full blossoming. In Japan, its native home, it often has blossoms five feet long.

The Moonflower which, in the South, is a favorite hardy perennial, in the North must be planted as an annual. The hard covering of the seeds, which must be started early, should be filed to enable them to germinate.

The Cinnamon Vine or Chinese Yam, which is grown from a bulb, is a splendid hardy climber. It has bright, glossy green, heart-shaped leaves, with white, cinnamon-scented flowers.

The Cardinal Climber is one of the very best of the annual vines. It is a strong and rapid climber, often attaining a height of twenty or thirty feet during the summer. It has brilliant, fern-like foliage and a great number of cardinal red flowers, and is in blossom from early summer till late fall. It

belongs to the Morning Glory family, but is more striking in appearance. It needs rich soil and lots of sunshine. Seed should be sown out of doors when the weather is warm. Sprouting will be hastened by filing a hole in the outer shell and soaking the seed in warm water till they begin to swell.

The Morning Glory still remains one of the best of the annuals among climbing vines. It is very ornamental for verandas, fences, or for covering rockeries. It grows well in ordinary soil and is easy of cultivation. The newer fine, rapid-growing Japanese varieties are a great improvement over the old-fashioned sorts. Their flowers are larger, fringed, and of a great variety in color.

The tall climbing or running varieties of Nasturtiums have been greatly improved in the last few years. They attain a height of from ten to twenty feet and are fine for piazza screens, for hiding fences or other unsightly objects, and trailing over rockeries and stone heaps. If the blossoms are kept well picked the vines will blossom pro-

fusely all season to the coming of frost. Where it is desirable to have them make big growth, plenty of fertilizer should be used.

ROSES

The rose is "the queen of flowers," and every little girl will wish to grow some of the beautiful blossoms in her garden or somewhere about the home. There is sure to be some corner, at least, where a bush can be made to thrive. Although roses will often do very well in partial shade they do best where they get lots of sunshine, if their roots are not allowed to dry out. Roses like very rich soil and will not do well unless well fed.

In planting a rose bush, have a hole dug nearly two feet deep and quite wide. Into the bottom of this dig a liberal amount of barn dressing — that from the cowshed is best — pulverized sheep manure or bone meal. Then fill the hole with good garden soil mixed with commercial fertilizer. If the soil is light, add clay; if it is heavy, add sand or some coarse manure to give it more drainage. Clay at the roots of roses tends to

hold the moisture and make them do well.

Plant dormant bushes — those that look as if they were dead, almost, when they come from the store or nursery — as soon as the frost is out of the ground; or growing, potted plants with green leaves on, can be planted the first of May. Do not let the roots get dry, as it is likely to make the bushes die or it will hold back their growth for a long time.

When planting the bushes, trim all the stems to about eight inches, and each spring, thereafter, to about a foot in length. Hybrid perpetual roses which bloom in June will blossom again, later on, if they are cut back soon after they have finished blossoming the first time. The smaller the number of buds that are allowed to blossom, the larger the blossoms will be. The sooner the buds or blossoms are picked the less strength they will take from the blossoms still to come. Do not let the blossoms ripen on the bush. Of course, climbing roses are allowed to grow taller and only the dead wood, which is likely to be over three years old, is pruned away.

Roses need plenty of moisture and cultivation all through the summer. It is a mistake to take good care of them only when they are blossoming, for it is at other times that they are storing up strength for making the blossoms.

Sulphur dust is good to cure mildew on the leaves. Tobacco dust or Persian insect powder, applied when the leaves are wet, will drive away the green flies or lice which suck the sap. Or they can be sprayed with kerosene emulsion, which can be bought at the stores. These lice or aphids can sometimes be washed off by holding the stiff spray from the hose nozzle close to them. Care must be taken not to bruise the tender leaves or stems. Spraying with arsenate of lead, which is sold at the stores, will keep off the leaf-eating worms and beetles.

In winter protect the bushes by heaping a foot of earth around the stems and covering the tops with stable dressing or litter. Or bend the branches down and cover them with six inches of leaves or litter. Tea roses are tender and are likely to winter kill unless

they are taken into the house or stored in a cool cellar.

Among the best red roses are the Ulrich Brunner, Baroness Rothschild, General Jacqueminot, Paul Neyron. Pink,— Killarney, Clio, Mrs. John Laing, My Maryland. White or blush,— Frau Karl Druschki, White Killarney, Madame Plantier. Yellow,— Duchess of Wellington, Gorgeous, Madam Ravary. Climbers,— Climbing American Beauty, deep rose; American Pillar, pink; Excelsa, red; Silver Moon, pure white; Dorothy Perkins, pink; Aviator Bleriot, deep yellow.

The Rosa Rugosa is much used for making masses of green and for hedges.

A LAST WORD

So, now, Little Girl, having gone together through the pages of our Little Book, let us go to the Little Garden together where, with the help of kind Mother Nature, we shall grow the useful vegetables and beautiful flowers that seem best suited to the soil and the care we can give them.

With the poet, Wadsworth, we must believe that "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her," as, with tender care and all the knowledge we have, we shall try to make our garden a happy success. And in so doing we shall learn that wonderful, beautiful, mysterious lesson:

Sun and rain and soil: these three
Root and branch and fruit must be:
Sheaf of wheat and rose are spun
Of the rain and soil and sun.

*POPULAR AND BOTANICAL NAMES
OF WELL-KNOWN FLOWERS*

Adam's Needle — *Yucca*.
Baby's Breath — *Gypsophila*.
Bachelor's Button — *Centaurea*.
Balloon Flower — *Platycodon*.
Bee Balm — *Monarda*.
Blanket Flower — *Gaillardia*.
Bleeding Heart — *Dielytra*.
Blue Bell — *Campanula*.
Butterfly Weed — *Asclepias*.
California Poppy — *Eschscholtzia*.
Candytuft — *Iberis*
Cardinal Flower — *Lobelia Cardinalis*
Castor-Oil Plant — *Ricinus*.
Catchfly — *Silene*.
Cockscomb — *Celosia*.
Columbine — *Aquilegia*.
Cornflower — *Centaurea*.
Dusty Miller — *Centaurea*.
Evening Primrose — *Oenothera*.
Flax — *Linum*.
Fleabane — *Erigeron*.
Floss Flower — *Ageratum*.

Forget-me-not — *Myosotis*.
Four O'Clock — *Mirabilis Japala*.
Foxglove — *Digitalis*.
Garden Heliotrope — *Valerian*.
Gasplant — *Dictamus*.
Gilliflower — *Stock*.
Globe Flower — *Trollius*.
Golddust — *Alyssum*.
Iceland Poppy — *Papaver Nudicaule*
Jacob's Ladder — *Polemonium*.
Larkspur — *Delphinium*.
Love-in-a-Mist — *Nugella*.
Lupins — *Lupinus*.
Marvel of Peru — *Mirabilis Japala*.
Meadow Rue — *Thalictrum*.
Monkshood — *Aconitum*.
Morning Glory — *Convolvulus*.
Mourning Bride — *Scabiosa*.
Mullein Pink — *Agrostema*.
Myrtle — *Vinca Minor*.
Pink — *Carnation*.
Pot Marigold — *Calendula*.
Ragged Robin — *Lychnis*.
Red Hot Poker — *Tritoma*.
Scarlet Sage — *Salvia*.

Shasta Daisy — *Chrysanthemum*.

Snapdragon — *Antirrhinum*.

Spanish Bayonet — *Yucca*.

Spider Wort — *Tradescantia*.

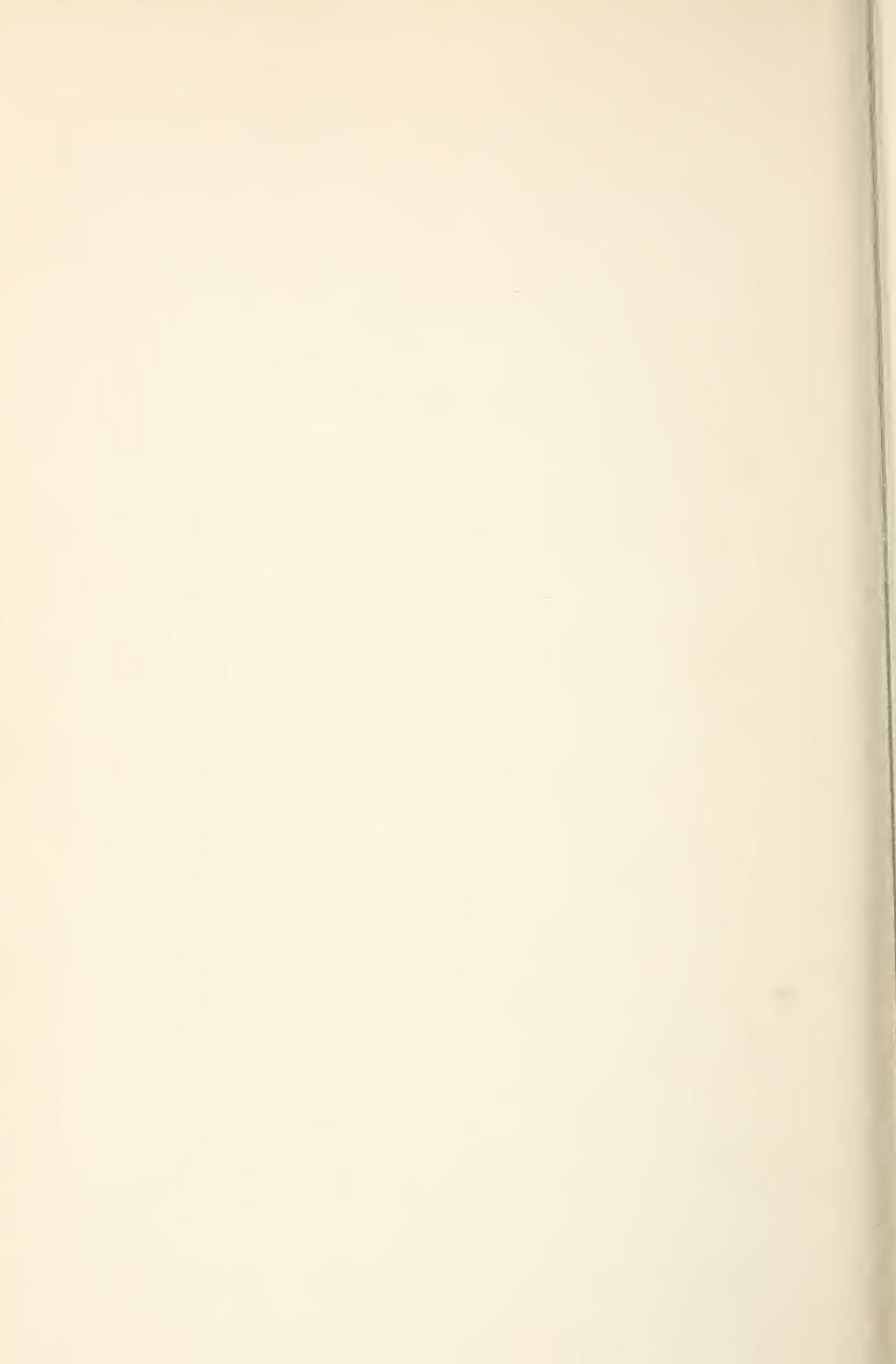
Sunflower — *Helianthus*.

Sunrose — *Helianthemum*.

Tobacco Plant — *Nicotiana*.

Wind Flower — *Anemone Japonica*.

Wood Lily — *Trillium*.



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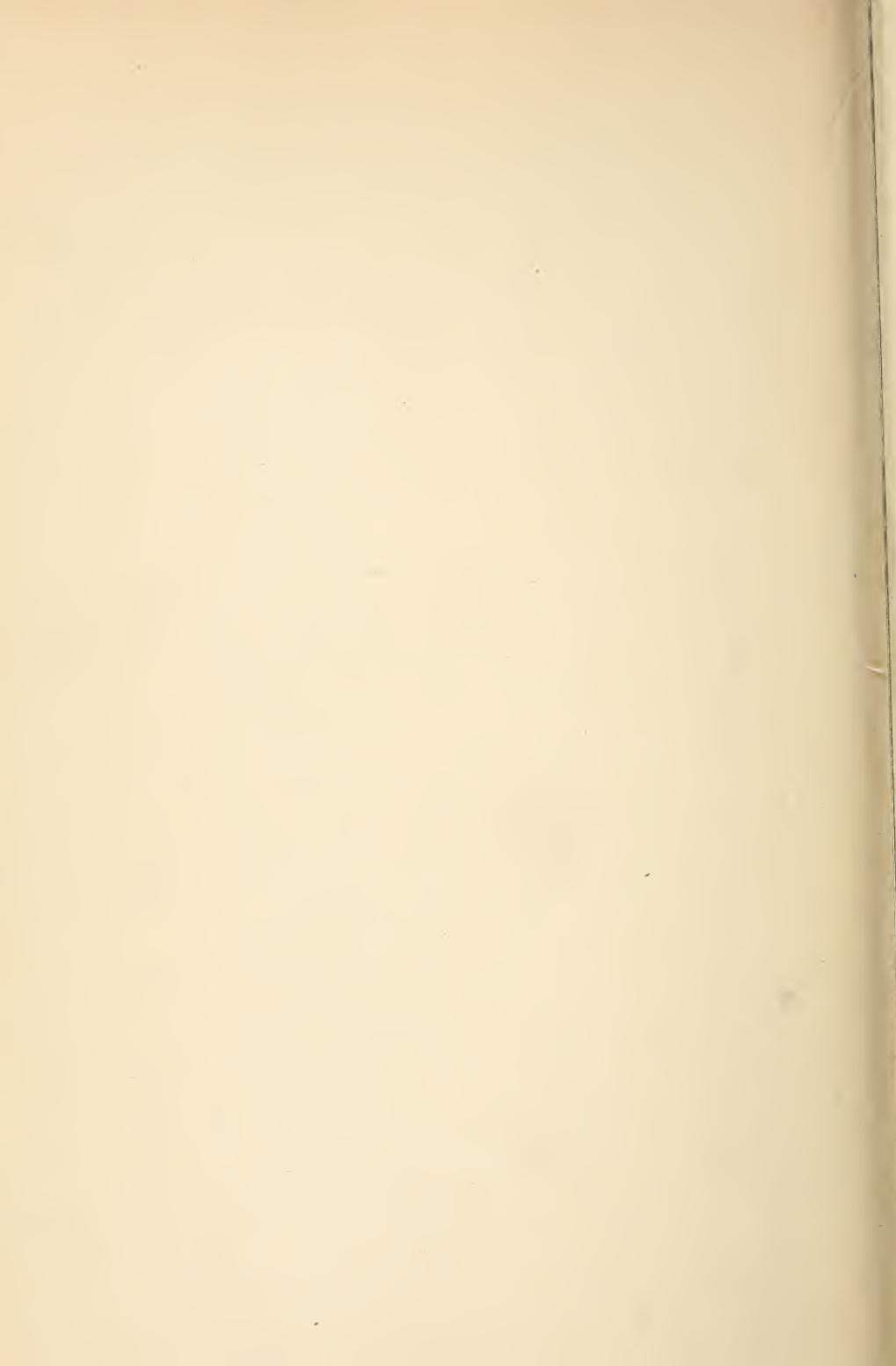
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